VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS
R N 03 OCT 2017 NO. 03
RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

Name of Candidate	Rahul Bhat.		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English.	Registration Number	25459
Center	RN.	Date	3/10/2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Centralising recruitment through an All-India Judicial Service (AIJS) will not address the multiple problems in the judiciary and cause new ones instead. Critically evaluate.

Centralised recruitment via AIJS is debated for following reasons:-

(1) Lack of transparent appointment process of judges. (Collegium system is opaque)

(2) Lack of personnel with integrity being elevated to Chief Justice Position. e.g. Justice CS Karnan.

AIJS will address problems facing judiciary in following manner:-

(1) Merit based selection and appointment of judges and judicial officers ensuring

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

integrity, meritocracy

(2) Interview process can ensure men of integrity to be selected.

(3) It will help in increasing number of judicial posts lying vacant.

(4) It shall lead to elimination of nepotism and shall ensure integrated and independent judiciary.

(5) Hence, social justice and faster completion of pending cases is envisaged through this.

But it will not eliminate all challenges and issues plaguing judiciary.

(1) It shall hamper federal equilibrium

(2) Political interference may increase and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

executive intervention may hamper separation of Power doctrine which is a basic structure of Constitution.

(3) Judicial proceedings are cumbersome. Digitisation is weak. ICT usage is minimal. Summer vacations are long. These are the issues which need redressal to ensure quick completion of cases. And help enable social justice.

Hence, it is important to have AIJS to deepen cooperative federalism and correspondence between executive and judiciary to ensure separation of powers with adequate checks and balances but beyond this, other challenges and issues need quick redressal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The roots of the most pertinent challenges faced by Indian politics today can be traced to the lack of intra-party democracy in candidate selection and internal elections. Discuss.

Indian politics faces acute challenges today and they are as follows:-

1. Dynasty Politics
2. Nepotism, favouritism, spoils system.
3. Lack of ethical polity.
4. Growing authoritarianism and populism.
5. Growth of Personality Cults.
6. Caste based electoral politics.
7. Horse trading and defections.
8. No constructive opposition and lack of accountability mechanisms.

These challenges can be traced to the lack of intra-Party democracy:-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Whip orders if dissented can lead to disqualification.

(2) Formation of kitchen cabinet has led to coterie of bootlicking politics which is against the principles of democratic polity.

(3) Candidates are selected keeping in view electoral vote bank. Playing caste politics which is against our secular polity.

(4) Contempt Powers used to quell dissent and punish the members has led to silencing of intra Party democracy.

Due to these issues, internal elections and cohesive, inclusive voice of all representatives

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

remain unheard.

Consequences:

1. Unethical, authoritative politics.
2. Money power rules.
3. Non-inclusive growth.
4. Populistic measures.
5. Lack of regionally balanced policy framework.
6. Patronisation of vigilantism which is seen today.

Way Ahead:

It is very important to reform Anti-Defection Law and Ethics committe, PAC and have constructive dissent backed by impartial role of Governor, Speaker etc. in ensuring sustainable, inclusive, synergy among all stakeholders in polity

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. While the idea behind merger of autonomous bodies in India is to curb overlapping work and reduce expenditure, it may end up doing more harm than good. Discuss.

Merger of autonomous bodies like SEBI, IRDA, PFRDA etc. is called for the following reasons:-

1. To increase synergy and best practices
2. To avoid jurisdictional overlapping.
3. To promote market regulation more effectively.
4. To pool capital and ensure financial soundity.
5. To increase professionalism and reduce tribunalisation, hence respecting separation of powers.
6. To plug grey areas and loopholes which illegal investors etc. exploit due to differential regulatory bodies

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) To reduce regulatory regime and overburdening and reduce complexity favouring Ease of doing business and liberal market competetiveness

(8) To better manage portfolios and product diversification. and work for the welfare of consumers by reaching to all in a cohesive manner.

But it has certain drawbacks also:-

(1) It will lead to generalized approach towards growing domain specialised work

(2) Domain expertise is the characteristic feature of separate autonomous and regulatory bodies.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Merger may jeopardise this.

(3) Merger may increase conflict with CCI which favours to check monopolistic mergers and bureaucratisation

Fiscal sector Legislative Reforms Commission, 2013 asked for Unified Agency while keeping certain crucial bodies like RBI as a separate entity only. Its recommendations can be implemented selectively to ensure wherever mergers are possible to have synergy and cost-effective regime harnessing resources optimally for consumer welfare. Moreover, corporate governance of the bodies ~~to~~ needs a leverage too

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Well-defined electoral laws and greater powers for the Election Commission of India are required as the existing laws and mechanisms are inadequate to deal with new challenges. Analyse.

RPA, 1951, Constitutional mandates under Art 324, Art 326 etc. empower legislature, judiciary and ECI to check electoral malpractices and ensure free and fair elections. But existing laws and mechanisms are not enough to deal with new challenges:-

(1) Sactity of ECI is being questioned by political parties due to growing competetive electoral politics.

(2) Financial dependence and secretarial dependence of ECI on parliament. Lack of security of these can lead to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

political interference and Conflict of Interest. Future posts and lack of qualification set and criteria for ECs lead to ambiguity about impartial functioning.

(3) New modes of threats to democratic elections like paid news, communal politics, LWE, new, innovative modes of bribes and inducements like RK Nagar by poll elections.

(4) Growing Black money, opaque funding and criminalisation of polity and growing conviction rate of representatives. e.g. VK Sasikala etc.

(5) Ambigous interpretation of electoral laws. e.g. Section 123 (3) of RPA, 1951 which gives room for caste, racial and religious polity to grow unchecked.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Hence, there is a need of well defined electoral laws with the help of judiciary to interpret them in the interest of social justice. Also greater powers to ECI should be envisaged as follows:

1. Secretarial staff appointment independence
2. Security of tenure to ECs (all)
3. Financial independence, salaries, funds to be charged from CFI.
4. Modification of RPA, 1951 to include Paid news or media (social media) as electoral offence, barring convicted politicians for heinous crimes for life etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Privileges should be defined and delimited for the free and independent functioning of the legislatures. In this context, discuss whether there is a need to re-examine the balance between fundamental rights and parliamentary privileges in India.

Parliamentary privileges refer to the rights, immunities and exemptions enjoyed by the both houses of Parliament, its members and its committees, individually and also collectively.

Sources:

(1) Constitution, conventions, various statutes and judicial verdicts.

(2) Art 105 and Art 194 of Indian Constitution

Significance:

(1) Dignity, authority and independent functioning of Parliament for the inclusive policy framework.

(2) To let legislators debate, dissent and speak freely

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

without fear or favour to anyone.

Need to re-examine :-

① Unbridled Contempt powers to legislators. e.g. Recent Karnataka Assembly gave punishment of 2 years to journalists for breach of privileges

② Questions about Separation of Powers – Judicial powers in executive

③ Hate speech in the name of privileges and immunity against any action for hate speech in parliament.

④ Unparliamentary behaviour and methical polity – abuse and misuse of power, arrogance etc.

⑤ It threatens the fundamental right of freedom of speech and expression in India (Art 19)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) Quells dissent and hampers the watchdog of democracy i.e. media to act without fear.

Way forward:-

(1) Codification of Parliamentary privileges is the need of hour.

(2) Restraint on Contempt Powers to ~~Repeal of Contempt of Court~~ be used in the best interest of people and dignity of Parliament.

(3) Regulation of speech within legislature tamples. Role of Speaker and Ethics committee is important here.

Hence, with these measures there will be reconciliation between Parliamentary privileges and fundamental rights of people.

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The principle of accountability is an essential part of the rule of law. In this context, discuss the lacunae in government's approach and judiciary's response to the phenomenon of extrajudicial killings in India.

Rule of Law emanates from Art 13 and judicial review and response is an integral part of it. It helps ensure accountability and answerability of government, security agencies and the state in particular for its actions taken.

Extra-judicial killings have grown over years in the form of:-

(1) AFSPA in Manipur → Alleged 1500 extra-judicial killings.

(2) Excess powers to armed forces in valley (Jnk)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Mob trials, lynchings, vigilantism.
eg. Dadri killings, vandalisation of Padmavati sets, Salwa Judum or LWE areas etc.

(4) Killing of activists and rationalists.
eg. Dabholkar, Gauri Lankesh.

Lacunae in government's approach:-

(1) No quick restoration of law and order.

(2) Conflict between Centre and States sometimes, vote bank politics plays a role.

(3) Authoritative and executive orders like Livestock (Prohibition of Cow Slaughter Rules), 2017 which implicitly promotes vigilantism.

(4) Law and order is a state subject.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Lack of Police reforms to act vigilantly against vigilantism

(3) No quick Convictions and lack of filing FIR's timely.

Judiciary's response:

(1) Executive Centre under Art 257 should use its executive powers to direct the states to control vigilante killings.

(2) AFSPA cannot be absolute. Security personnel need to be accountable and can be booked for decisions taken arbitrarily in conflict prone areas.

(3) Tolerance is our virtue. and we should preserve this virtue for inclusive growth and not to alienate masses and minorities.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Explain the rationale behind enacting the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. Discuss how it can help in revitalizing consumer confidence in the real estate market. Also highlight the hurdles that remain in implementing it.

RERA is a progressive act which will help in reviving the real estate sector and related industries in India – Construction, cement, steel, iron, banking etc. which shall increase economic activity and IIP.

Rationale:

(1) To check illegal real estate developers
(2) To check Benami property.
(3) To increase transparency and accountability.
(4) To ensure affordable housing for all.
(5) To increase private, honest investment in construction sector
(6) To increase FDI in Real estate.
(7) To preserve common interest and promote economic activity.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(8) To resolve disputes amicably by providing for tribunal mechanism.

This rationale will help in suitably consumer interest on real estate market in following ways:-

(1) It will help him deliver home on time.

(2) Escrow account (70% funds to be kept for construction) will lead to timely completion of projects

(3) Regulatory body will register all projects and track, monitor the implementation of projects.

(4) Strict penal provisions will lead to more accountability and transparency.

(5) It will help in making real estate cheaper and affordable for people.

(6) Housing for All will be realised.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Infrastructure status will boost harest real estate private participation and better credit availing facility.

Hurdles that remain:

(1) Real estate is a state subject. It needs political will on the part of states. Minimously

(2) Regulatory regime and overburdening may increase hurdles.

(3) Stray mafia and lobbying and crony capitalism may lead to inability to implement the law in its true letter and spirit.

Way forward:

For the welfare of economy, social development and inclusive growth, RERA needs implementation quickly.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Moving the subject of water from state list to concurrent list will solve the issues related to governance of water resources. Comment.

Mihir Shah Commission recommendations call for moving the subject of water from state list to concurrent list. It will have following advantages:

(1) Inter state River water disputes will be resolved with active intervention of Centre. Quick decision making and national Policy on Water will be helpful and shall not need the approval of all states, which otherwise is a cumbersome process.

(2) Inter State River water Disputes Act, 1956 which is amended recently will be implemented accross states for quicker decisions.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Central Water Commission will be constituted which shall include hydrologists, agronomists etc. which shall better manage policies and water governance.

This is similar to education. RTE Act, 2009 led to growth in literacy rates only because education was transferred from state to Concurrent list. It leads to better institutional capacities and strengths which caters well on a national scale and overlooks petty regional politics.

But there are drawbacks:-

(1) It will hinder cooperative federalism. eg. Tevsta water sharing arrangement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) It might weaken the federal union and may give rise to more regionalism

(3) It will lead to centralised planning overlooking decentralised approach to water governance.

Way Ahead:-

(1) Community led water governance.

(2) MGNREGA led climate resilient agriculture.

(3) Amended ISRWDA, 1956 and syle tribunal for water disputes with final and binding award.

(4) Groundwater recharge, check dams, ponds, revival of baolis, kunds etc. with proactive ULBs - PRIs - NGOs and citizen participation.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Give an account of the areas of potential conflict in the relationship between the political executive and civil servants. Also discuss why a healthy working relationship between the two is critical for good governance.

Bureaucracy forms the steel frame of Indian governance architecture on which the entire government machinery rests. Areas of potential conflict:

(1) Federal or Centralised apportionment and working of civil servants with state government's executive. It leads to conflict.

(2) Political partiality and ideology:
Lack of neutrality or growing partisan politics leads to disobeyance and political favouritism to serve.
e.g. Bihar conflict recently between civil servants and CM Nitish Kumar's executive

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Conflict of interest as well as conflicting interests are areas of potential conflict.

(4) Conflicted between elected and merit based selected servants is issue which gives rise of conflicts

(5) Idealism and pragmatism, note bank holidays leads to conflict.

(6) Frequent transfers and suspensions.

(7) Political interference on IPS, IAS etc

Healthy working relationship is desired because;

(1) Good governance refers to inclusive, ethical governing of poor, disadvantaged and weak.

(2) Synergy between executive and bureaucracy is important for

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

the effective implementation of Centrally sponsored and Central sector schems

(6) Conflict creates blockades in socio-economic development process, delays in file approvals and red tapism and lobbying

Peace, synergy, cooperation and collaboration between Centre, State's executive and bureacracy is important for the healthy NGO-citizen-civil servants and PRIs, ULBs collaboration to achieve grassroot development.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Despite their location in the non-political domain of civil society, NGOs have ended up playing a key, if indirect, role in India's politics. Comment.

Indian politics aimed at realizing the ideals of Preamble i.e. sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic and aimed at deepening social justice, liberty, education and health to all.

NGOs become a cog in the wheel of this political ambition. and it has ended up playing a key role in India's politics in following ways:-

1. Vertical accountability ensured.
2. Social audit for better transparency
3. Deepened grassroot democratic participation via politicising and educating weak

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

about their rights based approach via RTI etc.

(4) Effective synergies by utilizing public funds optimally along with community mobilization or schemes like MGNREGA etc for socio-economic development.

(5) Realizing political aspiration of 100% literacy thru effective ground level implementation of RTE Act. eg. Teach for India.

(6) NGOs like Narmada Bachao, Bachpan Bachao have also lobbyied with Government to frame policies in accordance with the needs and aspirations of people. eg. National Child Labour Project etc

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Drawbacks:

1. Engineered dissent e.g. Amnesty case
2. Money laundering and terror funding.
3. LWE growth, Naxalite pro NGOs.
4. Religious conversions e.g. IVF of Zakir Naik

These negatives have also affected internal security and socio-economic development of India politics.

Way Ahead:

1. Legal regulation. i.e. SVijay Kumar Committee recommendations
2. Internal and external audit
3. More teeth to NGOs to leverage accountability and social auditing. e.g. EIA, SIA reports etc

Thus, now, we need to create holistic synergy between NGOs and Politics

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Magnitude of India's urbanisation is not unusual but the pattern is. In this context, examine the issues in the governance of cities in India. Also suggest the reforms required to make Indian cities dynamos of competitive sub-federalism.

Urbanization in India is growing at the rate of 29%. (2011 census).
It is obvious due to growing economy, industrialization, newer economic avenues, better health, technology and education. But the pattern is skewed, concentrated and not equitable. Urban centres are few. eg.. Mumbai, Pune, Delhi, Jaipur etc. leaving large hinterlands and villages towns bereft of my dividend of urban growth.

Issues in the governance of cities:

(1) Congestion - traffic, lack of intelligent transportation.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Problems of urban and peri-urban sprawls (suburbs)

(3) Slum dwelling and homeless households.

(4) Caste based societies and class based societies still exist in urban cities.

(5) Unmindful town and urban planning.

(6) No clear roles, responsibilities and devolution of ~~finance~~ to ULBs and cooperative societies by the state government.

(7) Lack of professionalism in local governance institutions and bickering between ULBs and state governments. eg. Delhi politics – AAP v/s local governance of BJP.

(8) No skills and institutional capacities to handle landfills, sanitation, PHCs, CHCs etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(9) Growing crimes and insecurity to vulnerable children, women..

Reforms required to overhaul urban governance:-

(1) Institutional capacity of ULBs to be leveraged.

(2) Direct election of Mayor to increase accountability.

(3) Financial powers. eg. exploitation of property tax. to the fullest.

(4) Enactment of FRBM Act for ULBs.

(5) Skilled officials. and citizen's charter in utility departments.

(6) local citizen participation like RWAs on local issues and macro issues like Smart city mission. (7) Devolution of roles to each ULB. Amendment of 74th Act to increase mandatory provisions

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Social boycott should be treated as a criminal offence, rather than being considered as just another form of social evil plaguing the Indian society. Examine.

Success of democracy hayes on the healthy functiony of its institutions. India still carries forth regressive institutions like Caste Panchayats, khap Panchayats which act as kangaroo courts and lead to extra judicial verdicts which are totally unconstitutional and violate rule of law. They are arbitrary and invoke conservation, orthodoxy and justify caste oppression and untouchability violating the FRs of weak and disadvantaged directly,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

They are abhorrent in a healthy democracy. Example: honour killing and tonsuring of head and ostracisation are criminal, penal offences which violate our Constitutional ethos of right to equality, Art 21 i.e right to life and personal liberty, right to live with dignity etc.

Hence, social boycott of widows, Muslim women, low caste Shudras, if any couple marrying according to their choice should be treated as an offence.

In this regard, Maharashtra has come up with Prohibition of Social Boycott Act to check the unbridled and arbitrary

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

honors of khaps, Caste Panchayats. This aims at social inclusion and Rule of law and leads to good and ethical governance checking extra judicial verdicts by extra-constitutional bodies

2012 SC verdict also calls khaps as kangaroo courts which should be dissolved to realize the fruits of democracy in true letter and spirit.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Human Trafficking in India has emerged as a serious issue, which calls for understanding the complexity of the problem and devising an effective strategy to combat it. Discuss.

Art 23 and Art 24 of Indian Constitution calls for Rights against exploitation. Under Art 23, forced labour and human flesh trade is prohibited. But human trafficking is still rising as a serious issue in the form of growing child labour, child pornography, women slaves, Devadasi system, prostitution etc

Reasons

(1) Porous borders - Illegal migration of Bangladeshis, Nepalis lead to their exploitation at the hands of crooks, quacks etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Poverty is the major factor. which accentuates vulnerable like women and children into the play of prostitution.

(3) Organised crime and syndicates are growing and flesh trade has become a profitable business.

(4) Disaster prone regions like earthquakes floods etc lead to vulnerability of women. Rural-Urban migration also is an issue

Hence the issue is complex and needs to have a multi-pronged governance strategy to address multi-faceted issues and challenges which shall lead to curbing of human trafficking in near future.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Good governance - Police reforms in accordance with Prakash Singh reforms.

(2) NGO involvement and active community policing.

(3) Disaster resilient governance based on Sendai Framework which will reduce the loss of lives and livelihood hence making women, children less vulnerable.

(4) Resolving cross border conflicts and Refugee crisis - Investing in education, health and awareness shall lead to equitable development and shall curb human trafficking.

(5) Cyber Capacity to curb child pornography. eg Aarambh Initiative.

(6) Vigil district administration to curb organised crimes and syndicate network

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. A weak teacher education system is at the core of India's problems in school education. Evaluate. In this context, also enumerate the recommendations of the High-Powered Commission on Teacher Education constituted by the Supreme Court of India.

Inspite of RTE Act, 2009, inclusive education with better learning outcomes is a lofted dream for India. ASER report reveals that class V student cant read class II texts properly. Reasons are;

1. Weak teaching aids.
2. Teacher absenteeism
3. Lack of adequate qualification.
4. Lack of training modules to teachers.
5. Lack of dynamic learning and lack of skills even in teachers.

This is due to teacher shortage in supply as well as due to lack of quality teaching framework also.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Consequences

(1) Ryan cases. Teacher insensitivities
(2) Lack of learning outcomes.
(3) Unemployable youth. etc.

But other reasons:-

(1) Low public spending on education (3%)
(2) Lack of adequate public infrastructure
(3) Lack of functional toilets for girls.
(4) Gender gap and disparities.
(5) Non-effective implementation of Mid Day Meal Scheme etc to raise cognitive abilities

Recommendations of HPC on Teacher Education:-

(1) Teachers to clear NET mandatory.
(2) Teachers Training modules to be completed on time.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Contonous evaluation of teachers and proper appraisal to raise efficiency and increase accountability.

(4) Proper digitised and biometric attendance modes to ~~to~~ eliminate teacher absenteeism.

(5) Overhauling teaching aids and including vocational education, creative writing and skill important into academic curriculum.

Hence, investing in teachers quality and education is also equally important to raise school education standards

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. It has been argued that the recent order of the Supreme Court to prevent the misuse of Section 498A institutionalises the prejudices and rehabilitates the myths, which the women's movement in India has battled over decades. Discuss.

Section 498A of IPC penalises husbands and relatives for domestic violence acts over wife.

But recent dilution of this provision by SC has sparked off a debate regarding patriarchal institutions suppressing women empowerment.

SC's Verdict :-

1. Husband will not be arrested immediately.
2. Family welfare courts to be constituted in each district.
3. Based on its findings, after 1 month, a report will decide whether to proceed on case or not against husband.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Sisters and mothers of husbands also can file complaints against frivolous allegations of wife.

(5) It shall make Domestic Violence Act more gender neutral.

Counter Arguments :

(1) Displays patriarchal and gender stereotypes of male dominated institutions of India, including judiciary.

(2) It ~~will~~ does not take into account the psychological agony of wife (victim) and takes only physical bruises as evidence

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) One month time may lead to more harassment of women and make her more vulnerable. It can even lead to depression and mental trauma. leading to withdrawal of care in family welfare costs. It may jeopardize social justice.

Way Ahead:

Gender neutrality is fine. FWCs should have NGO experts and all women body and expertise or social welfare to decide the course of action taken which should be based on objectivity, rationality, evidences and compassion.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. As strategic interests between India and US continue to converge, defence has emerged as a major area of cooperation between the two. Discuss the significance and possible implications of this development.

Due to Russia - China moderation. India too has converged with diverse partners like US, Israel, on strategic grounds.

Defense has emerged as a major area of cooperation on following ways:

(1) LEMOA: Logistics exchange Memorandum of Agreement.

(2) UAV - Drones for surveillance, reconnaissance purposes.

(3) Cyber security and tri information sharing network and resolve to eliminate radical terrorism.

(4) Malabar Naval exercise in Bay of Bengal

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) More proactive defence synergy in global issues like Afghanistan and North Korea as well as South China Sea and Indian Ocean.

Significance:

(1) technology transfer and enabled defence preparedness for India.

(2) More assertiveness in Indian Ocean region and maintenance of freedom of Navigation in sea lanes of communication for seamless trade and commerce network.

(3) Energy security (shale gas, tight oil) and joint exploration of gas hydrates in K-G basin and EEZ...

(4) Regional stability and security.

(5) It will help India gain a global position in Asia-Pacific

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

region and extended partnerships with South East Asian Nations, FIFIS whose collaboration matters for regional peace, prosperity and economic well-being

possible Implications:

1. More assertive China.
2. Arms race in Korean Peninsula.
3. More major, strategic partnerships in the region. which may lead to even alliances in a global flux.
4. Better security network for India.
5. Make in India due to defence manufacturing and employment generation

Recent fast growing synergy has multidimensional implications which need to be studied carefully

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. India's contribution to peacekeeping missions of the United Nations has remained steadfast despite changes in the nature, form and variety of UN peace keeping missions. Examine.

UN Peacekeeping missions were envisaged to ensure collective security and defense in conflict ridden areas and war zones. This has done to ensure rule of law and order and restoration, safety, rehabilitation of victims, refugees, migrants in a safe, secure manner.

India continues to be 2nd largest contributor to peacekeeping mission of UNO.

examples are South Sudan crises, Yemen crises etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

UN Peacekeeping missions have changed in nature, form and variety in following ways:-

(1) Lack of participation by West Nations, Allies and NATO.

(2) Lack of adequate arms, ammunitions and security gears on conflict ridden areas.

Inspite of this Indian contribution has been steadfast. It is important to envisage reforms in UNSC and UNO as a whole to make it self sustainable and not dependent on member nations for its peacekeeping forces. It should

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

have its independent army, adequate devolution of funds, roles and responsibilities for robust security regime in the same manner as that of NATO alliance

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. India's partnership with Africa is an amalgam of African development priorities as well as India's development objectives. Discuss. Also highlight the initiatives taken by India in this context.

Indo-African union is significant since Anti-colonialism days which also got manifested in NAM policy of Nehru. It envisages shared ~~policy~~ prosperity, economic growth, regional stability, maritime security, harnessing energy needs for economic aspirations and regionally balanced and sustainable development while at the same time respecting mutual coexistence and sovereignty.

Africa development priorities

(1) Democracy deepening and conflict resolution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Education and health demands
(3) sanitation and local governance
(4) technology, self sufficiency
(5) social welfare initiatives like job generation, PDS system etc
(6) Agricultural productivity for food security, water harvesting needs.
(7) Loans, affordable line of credit for financial development.

India's development objectives:-

(1) Knowledge economy deepening.
(2) Energy needs - Oil, minerals, gas hydrates, nodules etc.
(3) Trade diversification.
(4) Investments in ICT, education, health sector for better services.
(5) Strategic concerns like Anti-Piracy, maritime security. ~~etc~~.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Initiatives taken :-

(1) Afro-India Development Bank branches to be opening in India.

(2) Indo-African Union Summit.

Hydrocarbon Summit - 54 African Nations for the first time participated

(3) Line of Credit worth $10 million extended to African Union

(4) ONGC Videsh Exploration on African oil fields

(5) Literacy and job generation in services sector in Africa.

(6) Security and defense partnerships to combat sudden conflicts of African

(7) Soft Power - People to People contact, tourism, cultural exchanges

(8) Afro-Asian Economic Corridor is in pipeline

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Comment on the role of International Court of Justice in upholding the values of international law. In this context, also highlight the association of India with the ICJ over the years.

ICJ is an organ of UNO which helps prevail rule of law in international affairs of conflict between nations. It is working at Peace Palace, in Hague, Netherlands.

It has 15 judges for a tenure of 9 year each. Dalveer Bhandari of India represents 15 judge bench.

Role:

① Fairness, transparency, impartiality in justice availing mechanism of nations. It ensures this. e.g. recent India-Pak issue over Kulbhushan Jadhav.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Versailles treaty and assurance of diplomatic envoys + proper trial respecting life of dignity and right to life based on Universal human right Declaration and ICCPR, 1966

(3) Rule based global liberal world order. Its decisions are mostly binding. But there are criticisms when US did not agree to its order in Nicaragua case.

India has always respected ICJ orders and has been an active association presently as Dalveer Bhandari represents is judge bench. ~~It has~~

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

VISION IAS™

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. In view of the focus on trans-regional economic corridors and changing regional geo-politics and geo-economics, critically discuss the idea of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor.

Trans regional economic corridors like Belt and Road initiative and Maritime Silk route by China are expansionist economic policies which are about to shape trade, commerce and geopolitics globally over years.

Changing regional geo-politics like China-Pakistan Economic corridors for strategic reasons String of pearls Policy, creeping Look diplomacy

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

by China and ocean border disputes in close vicinity demands a new global alliance and alternative to such economic corridors.

In the light Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor can be thought. Japan and India has come up with Asia-Africa Economic Growth Corridor which shall encompass Indian Ocean as well as Pacific Ocean and shall lead to synergy between Afro-Asian developmental needs and mega markets and Japanese and other developed nations's

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

capital, technology and investments.

But, it will only lead to strong trade wars, strategic and major hostrusships. Key Ahead would be to have a synergy ~~with~~ across nations including China, Russia etc. while diplomatically resolving low hanging fruits like unsustainability issues, environmental concerns, economic imperialism and sovereignty issues. ~~Trying~~ Ironing out these will surely lead to peaceful coexistence, prosperity, growth and better energy security and sustainable, inclusive global justice and development

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS
R N 09 SEP 2017 NO. 03
RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1023)

Name of Candidate	Rahul Bhat.		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English.	Registration Number	25459
Center	R.N.	Date	9/9/2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. The evolution of temple-building in India can be attributed to factors such as changing form of worship, improvement in the skills of the craftsmen and the increase in funding provided by kings and rich merchants. Examine.

भारत में मंदिर-निर्माण के विकास के लिए पूजन-अर्चन के बदलते स्वरूपों, कारीगरों के कौशल में सुधार एवं राजाओं और अमीर व्यापारियों द्वारा जाने वाले वित्त-पोषण में बढ़ोत्तरी को जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Worship of gods in India was as ancient as the Harrapan civilisation. But the evolution of temple building in India started majoritarily with the classic age of Guptas. Basic temple structures like Nachna Kuthir, Deogir, Chatusmukha-linga temple etc. are examples.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Changing form of worship.

(1) Brahmanical revivalism in 5th century AD led to worshiping and construction of Shiva, Vishnu temples.

(2) Bhakti tradition in 7th century led to construction of Khajuraho temples.

(3) Jainism gained ground in Rajasthan, Gujrat. e.g. white marbled temple in Mt. Abu.

Improvement in skills of craftsmen.

With Kushanas, craftsmanship improved.

In the South in 6th century,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Mangalesha was called vichitrachita because of his temple architectural skills. e.g. Vishnu caves (Chalukyas).

Increase in funding:

With glorious Hindu rule. like Cholas in South, monumental temples displaying grandeur began to be constructed. e.g. Rajarajeshwara temple, Vaikunthaperumal.

Rajasimha gave patronage and built temples like Shore temple.

Hence, various Nagara, Shikhara and Dravidian, Vesara styles bloomed over years in ancient India which reached its epoch during Vijayanagar empire and Indo-Islamic architecture

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Metal casting in India appears to be one of the oldest sculptural traditions. Discuss the significance of cire-perduor or "lost wax" technique in the sculptural tradition of India with examples from different regions.

भारत में धातु की ढलाई, सर्वाधिक प्राचीन मूर्तिकला परंपराओं में से एक प्रतीत होती है। भारत की मूर्तिकला परंपरा में सीर पेरदयू या "लॉस्ट वैक्स" (तरल धातु प्रक्रिया) तकनीक के महत्व् पर विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त उदाहरणों सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Examples of metal casting is found even in Harrapan crafts.

e.g. Dancing girl of Mohenjodaro.

Lost wax technique is the molten metal and mould technique which gives shape to the sculpture.

Significance :-

(1) It describes the skills and crafts ability of artisans of India.

(2) It depicts the metallurgical

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

achievements of ancient India.

Lost wax technique. reached its climax during the reign of cholas kings like Parantaka, Rajendra Chola.

Nataraja sculpture of South Indian Cholas, Pallavas and Pandyas depicting Shiva in dancing form is an example.

Ganesha sculptures in Bronze have been found in North India and Chalukyas of South India also.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Lost wax technique. describes the metallurgical and chemistry of mixing different metals. ~~to~~ form alloyed, shining and lustrous sculptural tradition of India. Idol worship reached its climactic beauty with the ~~at~~ flourishing of this technique.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. India's middle ages brought about a very rich tradition of devotional literature of remarkable merit which dispels the assumption of a dark period of India's history. Elucidate.

भारतीय मध्यकाल ने उल्लेखनीय विशेषता वाले भक्तिपरक साहित्य की एक अत्यंत समृद्ध परंपरा प्रस्तुत की जो भारतीय इतिहास में एक अंध-युग की अवधारणा को ख़ारिज करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The period under consideration is 750 AD- 1200 AD. It is regarded as the dark period or decline of glory of Indian rule. But this period also makes a transformation in following ways:

(1) This period saw the rise of Bhakti literature like Bhagwad Gita which started Vaishnavism, Bhagvatism and especially Krishna

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

cult ~~of~~ on large scale.

(2) In tamil poetry, we see emergence of Alvars and Nayanars. Alvars were Vishnu devotees. While Nayanars composed hymns in praise of Lord Shiva.

(3) We also witness the emergence of Tantra, Nathpanthis and other such sects like Vajrayana Buddhism in North India.

These Bhakti literature like Gita Govinda of Jayadeva, Arivaracam of Alvars like Andal,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Shankaracharyas' translation of Vedanta, Ramanujam's Advaita Vashishta Vedanta led to egalitarianism and evolution of personal god concept. It attacked at the roots of feudal mindset like caste, Brahminism etc. and called for brotherhood, harmony and well being spirituality through hymns, songs, poetry in vernacular languages leading to mass awareness and education.. But the political instability could not fructify the goals too early.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The outbreak of World War II in 1939 divided the nationalists over the next course of action in the freedom struggle. Elaborate. In this context, also examine the factors that led to INC launching the Quit India Movement.

1939 में द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध छिड़ जाने से राष्ट्रवादियों के बीच स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में आगे अपनायी जाने वाली रणनीति में मतभेद होने से विभाजन हो गया। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए। इस संदर्भ में, INC द्वारा भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन को आरम्भ करने के लिए उत्प्रेरित करने वाले कारकों का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

Britain dragged India into WWII without consultation from the Congress ministries. As a result, there led to commotion within nationalist leaders also regarding the question of support to Britishers in WWII.

(1) Subhash Bose wanted active and immediate mass movement. It led to his resignation and formation of Forward Bloc, INA.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Communists wanted to support Britain because Russia was on the Allied side. This led to alienation of Communists from the freedom struggle of India.

(3) Gandhiji wanted Limited Satyagraha and mass consciousness before launching nationwide civil disobedience.

Factors that led to launch of Quit India movement:

(1) Failure of Cripps proposals:
Gandhi called it a post dated cheque. Gandhiji was in an unusually militant mood.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) No promise of Complete freedom (Purna Swaraj) by Cripps Mission. Also it had provision for Partition of India.

(3) over 20,000 Individual Satyagrahis were jailed. Mass awareness had been aroused.

In this light, on 9th August, 1942 at Gowalia Tank in Bombay, Gandhi called for 'Do or Die' with a fiery speech and launched Quit India movement. It was a spontaneous movement with sporadic violent incidents also.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. How did the Indian industrialists contribute to the freedom struggle? Did the emergence of the socialistic trend during the later period of the struggle deter them from supporting the freedom struggle? Analyze.

भारतीय उद्योगपतियों ने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया? क्या स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की उत्तरवर्ती अवधि में समाजवादी प्रवृत्ति के उद्भव ने उन्हें स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का समर्थन करने से विरत (रोक) कर दिया? विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Initially, Congress did not take the socialist issues of labour (1885 - 1900) so as not to irk Indian industrialists. Hence, their participation in Swadeshi Movement was limited. But with Gandhi's arrival, industrialists contributed a lot to the freedom struggle in many ways:

(1) JRD Tata opened Indian Steel.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

firm and it led to self sufficiency, employment and humane working conditions to Indian labour.

(2) GD Birla, Jamnalal Bajaj contributed funds to Congress Party to help them mobilise resources and carry out Non-cooperation movement proactively.

But the emergence of socialistic trend like HSRA of revolutionaries, Karachi Resolution of Congress, National Planning Committee of Bose and Nehru, formation of Congress socialist Party and rise of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

communist wave did lead to detering of Industrialists from freedom struggle. Some contend that Gandhi Irwin pact of 1931 was a retreat due to bourgeoisie pressure.

But this view is partially correct.. Industrialists knew that it was only if India achieves freedom (self-rule) that Indian Industries would flourish. This was explicit in Bombay Plan of 1944, formation of FICCI in 1927. ~~etc.~~ They continued active support to nationalists so that after freedom, they work collaboratively with them.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. The social-religious reform movements of the 19th and 20th century in British India not only tried to purge the Indian society of various social evils but also prepared the ground for the Indian freedom struggle. Analyze.

ब्रिटिश भारत में 19वीं और 20वीं शताब्दी के सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों ने न केवल भारतीय समाज को विभिन्न सामाजिक कुरीतियों से मुक्त करने का प्रयास किया बल्कि भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के लिए एक आधार भी तैयार किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

19th century is a period of Indian renaissance and cultural change. Rammohan was the first liberal followed by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and others.

Purged various social evils:-

1. Sati in 1829 was abolished.
2. Widow remarriage Act, 1856
3. Bethune school for female literacy.
4. Gulamgiri by Jyotiba Phule.
5. Anti-casteism by Prarthana Samaj, Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Prepared ground for Indian freedom struggle also.

① Social reforms like widow remarriage, women education led to proactive women participation in politics of India (INC). e.g. Kadambini Ganguly, Sarojini Naidu.

② Anti-Casteism led to Harijan programmes, Dalit consciousness and gave a broad framework to the aims of Swa-raj. It led to freedom movements ~~led~~ like Temple Entry Movements, Ambedkar's political reforms etc. (Social mobilization)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) It led to Hindu - Muslim unity - e.g. Lucknow Pact, Khilafat - Non - Cooperation agitation.

(4) Cultural revivalism led to Ganesh festival by Tilak in Maharashtra during Swadeshi - Boycott struggle.

On the whole, it gave a holistic, participatory mass movement in India under Gandhiji's own Bhakti influence. (Narsinh Mehta) which led to non-violent way to achieve freedom in India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. The dawn of 19th century was marked by large scale expansion of the British empire into India, especially during the governorship of Wellesley. Elaborate.

19वीं शताब्दी की आरंभिक अवधि, विशेष रूप से गवर्नर-जनरल वेलेजली का शासनकाल, भारत में बड़े पैमाने पर ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के विस्तार के लिए उल्लेखनीय रही थी। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

With Treaty of Allahabad of 1765, East India Company. consolidated its gains in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and for by followed the Policy of Ring fire (fence). to evolve allies who could become buffer states or shock absorbers. eg. Awadh..

Dawn of 19th century, especially under Wellesley, an imperialist. saw large scale expansion of British

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Empire in India.

(1) His subsidiary alliance system was followed aggressively.

(2) Through this, he made Mysore, Pune, Nagpur his subordinate allies. The Peshwa was made impotent. British resident controlled any rebellion.. EIC's army was maintained through the offers of subordinated kings.

(3) Treaty of Bassein was his big achievement. Subjugation of Marathas led to British supremacy in India

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Individual or subjugated rulers could make no treaty with neighbouring states. They called not employ any European without British permission.

(5) Acts of 1813, 1833, led to centralisation of administration in 19th century.

(6) Finally, with Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse, outright annexation happened. It led to a reaction in 1857 but after crushing the rebellion, British Raj dawned and India was subjugated till 1947.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. United States entered the Vietnam war incrementally, in a series of steps between 1950 and 1965. Elucidate. Also analyse the reasons for America's failure in the war.

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, 1950 से 1965 के बीच चरणबद्ध श्रृंखला में वियतनाम युद्ध में अधिकाधिक संलग्न होता गया। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस युद्ध में अमेरिका की विफलता के कारणों का विश्लेषण भी कीजिए।

After WWII, two superpower blocs like USA, USSR emerged. Capitalism and Communism lay as logjaheads. China became communist in 1949, followed by Kim Il Sung's North Korea in 1950. Eisenhower, US president feared a domino effect and feared spread of Communism in entire Asia.

(1) It abandoned its isolationist policy and became active in Asia-Pacific

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

region.

(2) It established south East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) to check Communism in Asia.

After French loss in 1956 on Vietnam, US entered the scene proactively. Vietnam was divided along 17th parallel. US supported South Korean liberal against Communist Ho Chi Minh's North Vietnam. But nationalist sentiments in entire Vietnam led to civil war, which eventually Communists won.

US's approach in Vietnam War:-

(1) ~~Richard Nixon's~~ J F Kennedy's approach:- ~~Self~~ Isolated villages policy (Save village policy)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

But it failed because peasants themselves were Vietcongs.

(2) Lyndon Johnson followed bombing Vietnam cities. It led to heavy criticism in US.

(3) Nixon's approach : Vietnamisation. Supports them with arms, ammunition.

Reasons for America's failure :

(1) Guerrilla warfare by Vietcong

(2) Foreign territory for US soldiers.

(3) Nationalism in entire Vietnam.

(4) US's extreme aggression turned against them only.

(5) Ho Chi Minh trail — supplies were regular.

(6) Chinese and Russian support along with North Vietnam's support to South Vietnam rebels

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Even though there is much that is wrong with the European Union (EU), its achievements can not be discounted either. Discuss.

यद्यपि यूरापीय संघ (EU) में बहुत-सी कमियां हैं, फिर भी इसकी उपलब्धियों को कमतर नहीं आंका जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

After WWII, Europe wanted to recover from war ravages and misery to develop itself once again.

It started with:-

1. BENELUX (1949)
2. Treaty of Brussels
3. European Coal and Steel Community (1957)
4. European Community (1960s)
5. European Union (1992)

Ways with EU:-

1. Social charter has abandoned by Treaty of Maastricht which compromised safe working conditions and other basic labour rights.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Inclusion of Greece, Portugal and Spain led to inclusion of weak economies leading to instability and Euro fluctuation.

(3) Skewed contribution (budget) by different countries leading to conflicts.

(4) Britain withdrew recently.

(5) trampled down the economic and political sovereignty of nations eg. Brussels Parliament..

But inspite of this, its achievements are worthy:

(1) European Recovery with more collaboration,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

cooperation.

(2) France and Germany became friends and are no more hostile.

(3) Free labour movement and inclusion of satellite states post Cold War led to economic prosperity in East Europe. [Schengen zone, Common Euro]

(4) Common economic and foreign policy led to evolved defense and security.

(5) It checked communistic wave across Europe.

(6) It impact led to elimination of Iron curtain on Europe.

(7) Inequalities reduced in Europe.

Hence, EU has been an innovation of mutual cooperation in international politics and world history.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Despite being a failure, 1848 revolutions remain a watershed event in European History. Elaborate.

यद्यपि 1848 की क्रांतियाँ विफल हो गई थीं तथापि ये यूरोपीय इतिहास में ऐतिहासिक घटना बनीं। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

1848 revolutions in Europe with the onset of French Revolution of 1848 led to many positive outcomes :-

(1) Metternich system was abolished

(2) Fall of Austria's glory after Metternich's fall: Student demonstrating in Austria and Hungary led to mass consciousness of republicanism

(3) Republic in France and ideals of Napolean resurfaced after the abolition of Bourbon dynasty.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) British demanded more political reform after 1832 Reform Act. It led to Charter Movements and Right to vote to common men in 1867. Labour reforms were significant.

(5) Significant nationalism wave in Italy led to Cavour's rise, Victor Emmanuel II's determination to unify Italy and throw off the yoke of Austria and foreign elements.

(6) It led to rise of Bismarck in Germany and more consciousness in Europe about republic and modern nation state concepts.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Here, 1848 revolution led to re-emergence of fresh values like liberty, equality, fraternity and led to nationalism wave in Entire europe and led to more people's rights in 19th Century.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The events that led to the American Revolution had causes rooted in the social, economic, political and ideological context of that time. Elaborate. Also, bring out the influence that the American Revolution had on the French Revolution.

जो घटनाएं अमेरिकी क्रान्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी रहीं, उनकी जड़ें उस समय के सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक एवं वैचारिक संदर्भ में निहित थी। सविस्तार बताइए। साथ ही, फ्रांसीसी क्रान्ति पर अमेरिकी क्रान्ति के प्रभावों को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए।

American Revolution brought the sentinel of democracy to the world.

Causes of American revolution:-

(1) Social :- Hybrid culture (Americanisation) and love for freedom led to struggle against British imperialism. Americans were Spanish, Italians, Mexicans, Britishers, Protestants, catholics who were liberal and did not want any connection with Britain.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Economic :- Passage of taxation laws like Stamp Act, Molasses Act by Greenville's, Lord North's Tea Policy, Navigation Laws, Industrial Regulations led to heavy resentment. 'No taxation without representation.'

(3) Political :- Many colonies had their own constitutions which were liberal.

(4) Ideological :- Education (Harvard) evolved early in USA, intellectuals like John Adams, Locke's philosophy, Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson etc. led to fiery speeches

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and ideological consciousness leading to love for liberty, life and pursuit of happiness.

— These factors eventually led to Declaration of Independence, 1776 and American Constitution in 1787.

Influence on French Revolution:-

(1) Ideas of democracy, liberty, freedom
(2) to challenge status quo, conservatism, feudal order. | Lafayette, a French had fought alongside Americans
equality - to challenge Estates.
(3) Meritocracy in governance.
(4) Ideas of Revolution and philosophy.
(5) Republicanism in France.
(6)

American Revolution was epoch making event ~~not one~~ in world history, having far reaching consequences for humanity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. In the context of Punjab crisis it can be argued that language, religion and regionalism combined into a potentially explosive situation which political elites struggled to contain. Examine.

पंजाब संकट के संदर्भ में यह तर्क दिया जा सकता है कि भाषा, धर्म और क्षेत्रवाद के सम्मिश्रण ने संभावित विस्फोटक स्थिति उत्पन्न कर दी जिसे नियंत्रित करने के लिए राजनीतिक संभ्रान्त वर्ग ने संघर्ष किया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Punjab crisis refers to the volatile situation in Punjab in 1970's and 80s. It was marked by terror incidents, secessionist movements and destruction of union.

Factors responsible for crisis:-

(1) Border state:- Influence of Pakistan and breeding ground for terrorists to get trained and hijack Indian union. Period was contemporary with Kashmir crisis. (1989 exodus)

(2) Religion:- Fuelling Sikh separatism

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

from accross the border led to formation of Khalistan Movement, leader of which was the fierce Bindranwala. Slogeneering in Kashmir was at the time (bordering state of Punjab) - 'Muslim-Sikh' Bhai Bhai, Hindu Quam Kahan Se Aayi').

(3) ~~Polic~~ Misgovernance, Power greed by local politicians led to growth of regional parties like SAD which based itself on strong religious sentiments.

(4) Drug trafficking, led to youth being misguided into terrorism.

(5) Lax bureacracy and no centralised

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

action (infact tacit support to Bindranwala by political elites) led to worsening of situation.

Had it not been KPS Gill's Punjab Endgame strategy and wise political work of Mrs. Gandhi (Operation Blue Star) and able leadership of Major Kuldip Brar, Punjab crisis would have led to secessionism and destruction of Indian Union.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. What were the factors that led to the declaration of Emergency in 1975? Why is it considered as the dark period of Indian democracy? In this context, discuss the response to the imposition of emergency among the masses, media and political class.

1975 में आपातकाल की घोषणा के पीछे कौन-से कारक थे? इसे भारतीय लोकतंत्र का काला अध्याय क्यों माना जाता है? इस संदर्भ में, आपातकाल के आरोपण के प्रति जन-साधारण, मीडिया और राजनीतिक वर्ग के मध्य प्रतिक्रिया पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Declaration of Emergency in 1975 was an aberration on Post Independent free Indian democracy.

Factors responsible were:-

(1) Judicial Activism by court to check legislative powers. It led to Mrs. Gandhi's conflict with judiciary leading to flout the basic separation of power doctrine making Parliament the sovereign body in India.

(2) Rise of regional parties, different

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

political parties in states and lack of cooperative federalism. lead to unitary tendencies in the centralised ruling elites. to impose Emergency.

(3) Media criticism and opposition became wide. of many central government policies and their failures

Dark period of democracy:-

(1) Dictatorial policies

(2) Quelled entire Part III - Fundamental rights, free speech, suppression.

(3) Jailing of media activists, politicians

(4) Appointment of favouritism governors in states.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Imposition of President's rule in non-Congress states.

(6) Media gagging.

(7) ~~State~~ Forced sterilisation.

(8) ADM Jabalpur case - Right to privacy is not a fundamental right

(9) 42nd Constitutional Amendment - Mini Constitution

Response:-

(1) United opposition led by Jayprakash.

(2) Rise of many parties like Janata Party, BJP, JDU, BSP etc.

(3) Mass propaganda by politicians like Subramanian Swamy in USA against Emergency and Congress government.

(4) Activists continued to criticism spreading awareness among masses, leading to demonstrations, mass movements.

(5) Mass Jail Bharo

It led to the loss of Congress party in 1977 elections leading to Morarji Desai's governance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The role of women since independence has not been confined to issues of women alone, rather they have played an important role in the issues related to peasants, tribals, farmers, trade unions and environment. Discuss.

स्वतंत्रता के बाद से महिलाओं की भूमिका केवल महिलाओं के मुद्दे तक ही सीमित नहीं रही है, बल्कि उन्होंने खेतिहरों, आदिवासियों, किसानों, ट्रेड-यूनियनों एवं पर्यावरण से संबंधित मुद्दों पर भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा की है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Pre-independence era saw women's active role to emancipate themselves from patriarchal society. After freedom, in 1947, role of women has widened to many spheres:-

(1) Peasants:- New farmers movements has led to issues resolution like feminisation of farm labour and better agricultural facilities to women

(2) tribals:- 5th and 6th schedule, formation of ADCs, Regional councils, Panchayati Raj system etc, political

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

representation of women has introduced due to tribal reservation and women reservation in these bodies. Similar movement is right now led by women of Nagaland to get representation in ULBs of Nagaland. SHGs of tribal women has led to economic empowerment and better decision making.

(3) trade unions :- SEWA of Ela Bhatt has led to labour reforms, better women labour organisation across India.. Their efforts have recently led to Maternity Benefit Act and discussion about equal pay for equal work for both men and women. (DPSP). Demands for more labour force participation rate is a new struggle

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Environment :- Chipko Andolan was led by women as it affected their livelihood the most. Recent Gadar Sarnak agitation is seeing enormous women participation, similarly my Dayaswa Kandhs. tribal women fighting along activists and NGOs for preserving their symbiosis with nature.

Here, the role of women though continues to struggle for their own female rights. ~~still~~ (e.g. Vernacular (stalking) Kudh, Anti Dowry, Child/Foeticide) it has evolved to various other domains also because it affects them directly or indirectly.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Critically examine the point of view that cultural diversity in India has been a hindrance to the process of nation building.

इस दृष्टिकोण का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए कि भारत में सांस्कृतिक विविधता राष्ट्र निर्माण की प्रक्रिया में बाधक रही है।

Cultural diversity of India constitutes linguistic, ethnic, religious, caste, regional, food customs, beliefs and such other innumerable diversity.

It has been a hindrance in following ways:

(1) Linguistic chauvinism as seen in Tamil secessionist movement, Anti-Hindi Agitation, Marathas supremacy have impeded unity of India.

(2) Ethnic differences like Bodoland

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

movement, Gorkha Movement, Kashmir Crisis is leading to many internal security challenges.

(3) Caste Assertion like Bhim Army, Patidar and Reservation demands among Jats, Reddys is leading to social tensions and conflicts

(4) Different food customs has led to beef ban, lynchings, vigilantism leading to chaos, break in social fabric and rise of radicalisation leading to communal riots. eg. Muzaffarnagar, Malda riots.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

But it has been a cause of unity despite of challenges :-

(1) Syncreticism - Hindu - Muslim liberalism

(2) Multilingualism leading to better cognitive abilities leading to better skills and jobs.

(3) Linguistic reorganisation of states has led to decentralized administration, limited autonomy and more federal character to Indian polity.

(4) Tolerance, Assimilation and Universal Acceptance - Evolution of Bhakti, Sufism.

Hindrances are due to regionalism fuelled by political considerations and vote bank politics of caste, religion, etc.

Otherwise people have mingling with different cultures.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Equality of opportunity requires not only open competition for advantaged positions but also fair access to qualifications required for those positions. Discuss in the Indian context.

अवसर की समानता, प्रतिष्ठित (लाभप्रद) पदों के लिए न केवल एक खुली प्रतिस्पर्धा की मांग करती है, अपितु उन पदों के लिए आवश्यक योग्यताओं तक न्यायोचित पहुंच की भी मांग करती है। भारतीय संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Advantaged positions in India are posts like civil services, medical exams, IITs, IIMs etc.

Equality of opportunity is guaranteed by Indian constitution like Affirmative actions and various ~~states~~ statutes governing reservation policies

In this context, Open Competetions are held for various posts in

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

institutions, bureaucracy and universities in India. e.g. JEE for IITs, CAT for IIMs, NEET for Medicine, UPSC-CSE for IAS, IPS.

But fair access to quality are necessary too to ensure ethical behaviour of candidates, free and fair, level playing field for all candidates to compete with elite sections of society.

Example:- Recent NEET, no doubt brings uniformity accross India, but equitable access to resources, ability to compete on parity terms to rural hinterlands has become

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

difficult due to elite pattern of NEET exam syllabus.

Another example would be open competition in CSE. Here, ethical uprightness is also needed as an added qualification for such an advantageous post.

Hence, it is fruitful if equal opportunities to all are provided in terms of resources, education, infrastructure, social benefits in order to compete on equal terms in an open competition. It would bring about more equal terms of level playing field for all.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Portrayal of stereotypical sensational images of women not only reduces their identity to a mere object of desire but also reinforces the patriarchal structure of the society. Discuss with examples.

महिलाओं की स्टीरियोटाइप सनसनीखेज छवियों का निरूपण न केवल उनकी पहचान को एक तुच्छ चाह वाली वस्तु तक सीमित करता है बल्कि समाज की पितृसत्तात्मक संरचना को भी पुष्ट करता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Media and motion pictures are prime sources which accentuate building images of women which are flooded with prejudices, stereotypes.

Prejudice
↓
Stereotype
↓
Patriarchy
↓
Gender injustice
↓
Violence
↓
Inequality
↓
Oppression

} evolution of female related violence (root causes)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Matrimonial Ads - "Fair and beautiful ~~groom~~ bride required" reinforces the concept of superficial beauty.

(2) Motion Pictures : 'Main to tandoori murgi Hoon Yaar, Gatkale sayyan Alcohol se', 'Tu cheez badi hai Mast Mast' → Misogynistic lyrics. have commoditised women.

(3) It has led to gender violence, domestic violence, stalking incidents (Vernika Kundu incident in Chandigarh)

(4) Dilution of Anti-Dowry Law shows the reinforcement of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

patriarchy in Indian society.
Honour killings by Khaps has led to skewed gender justice in India.
(5) Weak law enforcement agency and insensitive police - leading to non registration of FIRs - eg. recent Asola Sanctuary molestation case with JNU girls. (6) 'Geri Culture' and 'Geri Routes' in Chandigarh'

Way forward:
(1) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao is a move in right direction.
(2) 'Lady oriented movies' to be promoted.
(3) NGOs to spread awareness.
(4) Gender sensitive education to be introduced. (5) Political representation of women to be increased.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Explain the concept of planned obsolescence with examples and discuss its impact for an economy. In this context, comment on Indian society's move towards throwaway culture.

नियोजित मूल्यह्रास अवधारणा की सोदाहरण व्याख्या कीजिए एवं अर्थव्यवस्था पर इसके प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में उपयोग करो और फेंको संस्कृति (throwaway culture) की दिशा में बढ़ते भारतीय समाज पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Planned obsolescence refers to the changing values in Indian society due to factors like westernisation, hybridisation, Glocalisation or Globalisation.

Examples:-

1. Emergence of Nuclear families
2. Rise of live-in culture
3. De-institutionalisation of marriage.
4. Rising Consumerism - Macdonaldisation
5. Leaving parents to old age homes etc.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impact on economy:-

(1) More GDP due to rising consumption

(2) Economic growth in terms of GDP.

(3) But social-economic development suffers.

(4) Depression, lifestyle disorder increases hypertension, isolation, mistrust in relationships increases.

India society's move towards throwaway culture:-

(1) Aspirational India - wanting more. Media ads like 'Ye Dil Mange More' leading to more wants than needs.

(2) This is leading to environmental

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

degradation. Throwing away smartphones, e-waste leading to contamination

(3) cultural servilations has checked this growth, though.

~~thought~~ Still this curve will grow due to more globalised and homogenous world influenced currently by western parameters of consumption and pleasure.

Way forward:

(1) Yoga

(2) Balancing material and spiritual pursuits.

(3) Building trust in relationships.

(4) Needs more than wants → austerity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Employment is a vital factor in empowerment of persons with disabilities. Analyse. Enumerate the steps taken by the government to increase employment of persons with disabilities.

विकलांग व्यक्तियों के सशक्तिकरण में रोजगार एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। विकलांग व्यक्तियों के रोजगार को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

Persons with disabilities (Divyang) are excluded in society not due to their inherent disability but due to inability to provide them their basic rights like jobs, education, non-availability of inclusive infrastructure. Hence, they become marginalised and vulnerable.

Employment is a vital factor;

1. Economic decision making.
2. Diverse talent pool.
3. Financial security.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

But more than that, it is required social and behavioral, attitudinal changes which alone will aid or further the employment prospects.

Example: ~~But~~ State responsibility to build intelligent transportation, Braille books, pavements in government buildings are required so that accessibility of PWDs increased to access resources.

Steps by government:

① Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan

② Accessibility Index will evaluate firms on their inclusive approach to diverse talent pool.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Marrakesh treaty

(4) Ratification of UNCRPD.

(5) Passage of Rights of Persons with Disability Bill, 2017

(6) Reservation in jobs increased from 3% to 4%. Also in educational universities

(7) Uniform All India permit for accessing social-economic benefits.

These steps will go a long way in financial as well as social inclusion of differently abled people

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. While many see globalisation as synonymous with westernisation, evidence suggests that the process of globalisation has not been a one way street. Comment.

यद्यपि कई लोग वैश्वीकरण को पश्चिमीकरण के पर्यायवाची के रूप में देखते हैं, किंतु प्रमाण यह प्रदर्शित करते हैं कि वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया एकपक्षीय मार्ग नहीं रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Globalisation is interconnectivity, accentuated by knowledge economy boom for the last three decades. (Global Village Concept)

May see it as westernization:-

(1) Macdonalization of culture.

(2) Consumerism

(3) Mall culture

(4) Jeans, Denims and more homogenity

Pop culture.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Critical examination of views

(1) Double sided flow

(2) International Day of Yoga

(3) Indian software firms like Infosys, TCS in US (Silicon Valley)

(4) Glocalisation → suited to Indian needs

(5) Modernisation but within Indian framework. China is a better example

(6) Interconnected knowledge economy, outsourcing.

(7) Cultural Revivalism and branding of Indian food, clothes like

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Geographical Indication to Indian tea, coffee, khadi in US, hyping on US etc - are examples how Globalisation has been a two way streamlined flow for decades.

VISION IAS
R N 10 SEP 2017 NO. 03
RECEIVED

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1024)

Name of Candidate	Rahul Bhat.		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English.	Registration Number	25459
Center	RN	Date	10/9/2017

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. The idea of Universal Basic income has gained appeal in recent months. Enumerating the challenges in its implementation, discuss whether it can be a potent tool to reduce leakages in the system and address inequality in the economy.

सार्वभौमिक बुनियादी आय के विचार ने हाल ही के महीनों में ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। इसके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या यह तंत्र (व्यवस्था) में विद्यमान कमियों को कम करने एवं अर्थव्यवस्था में असमानता को संबोधित करने का एक प्रभावी साधन बन सकती है।

Universal Basic Income is the unconditional cash transfer to the accounts of all citizens in the country, irrespective of their economic status.

Challenges in implementation :-

(1) Mobilisation of Resources. is a big challenge.

(2) Fiscal stress :- Adhesing to FRBM principles is the need of hour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Bank account holders :- Lack of bank penetration in India. Last mile connectivity suffers.

(4) Who will fund the scheme :- Centre or states. Here issue of cooperative federalism.

Pros of UBI :-

(1) In kind transfers like PDS, MGNREGA are corruption prone. Cash transfers shall reduce this leakage.

(2) Direct transfers - leading to financial inclusion.

(3) Savings and desired utilisation of money for various purposes. Elimination

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of nanny state.

(4) Freedom to be a part of labour force. Women empowerment and economic decision making.

Cons.:

(1) Moral hazard.: Dependency on cash transfers and diversion to sin goods usage. e.g. tobacco, alcohol

(2) Inflation shall rise leading to more inequalities.

(3) Rich will get the benefits of UBI. Not desirable.

UBI is still a debatable topic whose time in near future can be welcomed provided our economy becomes sound enough and banking system becomes robust enough to implement this scheme.

Targeted minimum Income is a better alternative.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. A peculiar combination of factors explain India's poor export performance in recent times. Comment. How can the Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20) help in improving India's share in global trade?

हाल के दिनों में कुछ खास कारणों का एक संयोजन वस्तुतः भारत के दयनीय निर्यात प्रदर्शन की व्याख्या करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। विदेश व्यापार नीति (2015-20) वैश्विक व्यापार में भारत की हिस्सेदारी में सुधार करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकती है?

For India to grow at 8% GDP, its exports need to grow at 15% every year. Factors responsible for India's poor export performance are:-

(1) Less competetive products; Cost of production more. Tough competetion in apparel and leather market by South East Asian nations.

(2) Trade deficit with FTA countries.

(3) Non-comprehensive policy framework.

(4) Taxation burden in even SEZs. e.g MAT.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Larger import duties imposed on Indian products. e.g. Non tariff Barriers by China, customs by EU for various arbitrary labour standards, environmental norms, IPR norms etc.

(6) Lack of diversification of market. Impeded progress in FTAs e.g. BTIA with Britain, EU etc.

(7) Lack of tax incentives to MSMEs, land acquisition hurdles etc.

(8) Impeded manufacturing growth inspite of initiatives like Make in India

FTP (2015-2020) can be potent to increase India's foreign trade in following ways:-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Initiatives under it like Niryat Bandhu scheme will help train businesses in improving skills and competetive standards.

(2) InVest India., will facilitate ease of Doing business for FDI firms. e.g. in Make in India.

(3) It will collaborate diplomatically with nations to boost our knowledge economy sector. SEZs growth is also important

(4) SEIS, MEIS are incentive schemes, taxation rebates to software as well as manufacturing units in order to take up their export potential.

These initiatives under FTP (2015-2020) has given a vision to India's foreign trade policy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. What are Advance Pricing Agreements and how are they related to Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS)? Discuss their relevance for India.

एडवांस प्राइसिंग अग्रीमेंट (अग्रिम मूल्य निर्धारण समझौते) क्या हैं और वे बेस इरोजन एंड प्रॉफिट शिफ्टिंग (BEPS) (आधार क्षरण और लाभ का स्थानांतरण) से किस प्रकार संबंधित हैं? भारत के लिए इनकी प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

BEPS refers to MNCs. diverting their profits, revenues or income to a third country, especially tax haven nation in order to evade tax..

It is a method of tax evasion.

Advance Pricing Agreement is related to BEPS as it is a tool to aid tax evasion.

Relevance for India:

(1) By being a part of OECD's BEPS regime, India will check tax evasion.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Reviewed General Anti Avoidance Rules (GAAR) will lead to better regulation over MNC's balance sheets.

(3) It shall help in buoying revenue potential for India.

(4) More transparency and accountability of corporate sector.

(5) Treaty shopping and Round tripping will be eliminated.

(6) Parallel economy and Prevention of money laundering activities will help India check corruption and other untracked transactions.

(7) It shall give more teeth to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

regulatory regime like SEBI, RBI.

Challenges:-

(1) FDI may recede due to more regulatory burden.

(2) Inspectorate Raj. impeding Ease of Doing business in India, stifling initiatives like Make in India.

(3) Issue of crony capitalism, collusive bidding etc. still remains.

APAs, BEPS regime etc. are important tools to raise India's tax to GDP ratio to 25%, which at present hovers only around 16.4%, much lesser than OECD economies

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. What is meant by public debt? Highlight the objectives of public debt management. Explain why it is considered prudent to disaggregate debt management from monetary policy and take it out of the realm of central bank.

सार्वजनिक ऋण से क्या तात्पर्य है? सार्वजनिक ऋण प्रबंधन के उद्देश्यों पर प्रकाश डालिए। व्याख्या कीजिए कि ऋण प्रबंधन को मौद्रिक नीति से पृथक करना एवं केन्द्रीय बैंक की परिधि से बाहर ले जाना विवेकपूर्ण क्यों माना जाता है।

Public debt is the borrowing of Central or state government from the RBI, financial institutions or raising bonds, debentures, treasury bills etc. for carrying out various welfare measures for public spending or infrastructure etc. It is used to finance fiscal deficit.

Objectives of Public debt management:-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Reduce it to 60% of GDP by 2022. (FRBM objective also) [Debt to GDP ratio]

(2) Ensure fiscal soundity and ability to have coverage ratio to pay interests timely.

(3) Reduce borrowing and enhance self sufficiency for resource, fund mobilisation. Reduction of fiscal stress.

It is prudent to separate monetary policy from debt management functions and take it out of the realm of RBI due to following reasons:-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Monetary policy is a tool to ensure financial stability, banking transactions etc. Fiscal policy, debt management policy shall lead to conflict of interest because government borrows from RBI and RBI manages debt of public sector.

(2) This shall lead to political interference, overlapped jurisdictions

An independent body which shall get a statute backing soon is envisaged to ensure smooth transition towards management of public debt (Public debt Management Agency.)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. There is an urgent need for India to get infrastructure financing, however, the current investment model of PPPs is poorly designed and needs restructuring. Discuss the issues plaguing the success of PPPs with respect to stalled projects, risk management, governance & institutional capacity.

भारत को अवसंरचना वित्तपोषण प्राप्त करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है, लेकिन सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारी (PPPs) का वर्तमान निवेश मॉडल असंतोषजनक रूप से डिजाईन (अभिकल्पित) किया गया है और इसे पुनर्संरचित करने की आवश्यकता है। अवरुद्ध परियोजनाओं, जोखिम प्रबंधन, गवर्नेंस (शासन) एवं संस्थागत क्षमता के संबंध में PPPs की सफलता में बाधक बने मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian urbanisation rate (30%) is bound to grow rapidly. It requires construction of roads, housing, railway, transport, communication and public utility services to evolve a liveable space for all. This monumental task needs huge infrastructure financing. However, present PPPs are plagued with many structural, functional and institutional gaps, which impede the completion of

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(NPAs) projects timely. In this light, it needs overhauling for becoming sustainable and profitable to ensure public welfare and private enterprise both.

Issues plaguing:-

(1) Stalled projects :- Long term infrastructure financing is lacking. Twin Balance sheet syndrome is leading to NPAs because of stalled projects.

(2) No clear cut model of risk sharing, revenue sharing leading to huge burden on private financial capacity, without any tangible returns.

(3) Governance :- Bureaucratic red tapism,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

leads to roadblocks in completion of PPP projects timely. Cronyism, corruption, regulatory overburdening leads to lack of enthusiasm among private sector to invest.

(4) Lack of strong oversight mechanism to track progress. is still an institutional gap. which needs to be filled.

Way forward:-

(1) Pension and Insurance funds, AIIB funds, Green bonds, Masala bonds.

(2) Better annuity models like Hybrid Annuity model for road projects, Hydrocarbon Exploration Licency Policy.

(3) Least physical interface for project approvals.

(4) PRAGATI (Pro Active Governance for Timely Implementation) is a strong institutional mechanism.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. What are the reasons behind a low tax base in India? Discuss the issues associated with it and the steps required to widen the tax base.

भारत में निम्नस्तरीय कर आधार के क्या कारण हैं? इससे संबद्ध मुद्दों एवं कर आधार को विस्तारित करने के लिए आवश्यक क़दमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India's tax to GDP ratio is 16.4%, much less than OECD and other emerging economies.

Reasons and Issues associated.

(1) Complex tax filing mechanism.

(2) tax inspectorate. - harrassment

(3) Ambiguous tax laws - Presence of retrospective taxation.

(4) tax terrorism.

(5) Greed in people to accumulate wealth.

(6) No transparent tax departmental institutional capacity to carry out task honestly with minimum intrusion in people's lives.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) Lack of data about formal and informal sector and of the total labour force of India.

(8) Lack of strong regulatory agencies like SEBI, PFRDA, IRDA and mutual conflict leading to MNCs to exploit grey areas and evade tax (BEPS).

(9) Money laundering, treaty shopping, round tripping, P-Notes check the broadened tax base in India.

(10) Weak laws and their enforcement.

(11) Lack of strong foreign treaties like FATCA.

Issues:-

(1) Checks the economic growth.

(2) Favours terror funding, subversive

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

activities.

(3) leads to Parallel economies.

(4) Cronyism accentuates due to lobbying.

(5) Public welfare schemes suffer. Poverty and inequalities rise.

(6) Fiscal burden and more Public debt

Steps to wider tax base:

(1) Project Insight by IT department.

(2) Joining BEPS regime (OECD) and FATCA with USA.

(3) Lower tax rates and slabs to encourage people to pay taxes.

(4) tax friendly regime – revenue department. Elimination of tax terrorism, retrospective taxation.

(5) Implementation of GST and digital network (GSTN) has led to widened tax base recently.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Even though the construction sector has significant multiplier effect on the economy, in recent years, it has been showing signs of stress. What are the causes for such a state of affairs? In this context, also highlight the steps taken by the government.

यद्यपि निर्माण क्षेत्रक का अर्थव्यवस्था पर महत्वपूर्ण गुणक प्रभाव होता है, लेकिन हाल के वर्षों में यह दबाव के लक्षण दर्शाता रहा है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति के लिए कौन-से कारण जिम्मेदार हैं? इस संदर्भ में, सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Construction sector also called Real estate sector has multiplier effects on economy as follows:-

(1) More production of cement, iron, steel and other eight core industries. It leads to higher IIP. (economic activity).

(2) More job generation leading to more wages and better purchasing capacity, boosting consumption.

(3) Raises GDP of country.

(4) Socio-economic development by

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

providing housing, roads, hospitals, schools etc.

Signs of stress in recent years:

(1) Low demand but high inventory leading to stress in construction segment.

(2) Twin balance sheet syndrome. leading to lack of adequate production levels. (IIP low)

(3) Demonetization leading to low sale and growth.

(4) Jobless growth and issues of contractual labour, lack of skilled workforce.

Causes for this:

(1) Non-comprehensive policy framework

(2) Cronyism and bureaucratic roadblocks

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Construction permits, electricity, water scarcity etc. impeding ease of doing business.

(4) NPAs for banks leading to low credit growth on construction sector.

Steps by government:-

(1) 'Infrastructure status' to sports, housing, public utility like water

(2) Low Interest Rates for affordable housing real estate segment.

(3) Housing for All, PPP collaboration.

(4) Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) for skilled construction workers.

(5) Credit facility to LIGs, EWS to afford housing under Credit Linked subsidy Scheme.

(6) Imposing Anti-dumping duty on Chinese steel to protect domestic steel, cement industries

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. The worsening road safety situation in India is further complicated by an increasing population and proliferation of vehicles on the road. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps that are being taken by the government to address the issue of road safety and reduce the associated fatalities.

भारत में सड़क सुरक्षा की बिगड़ती स्थिति, बढ़ती जनसंख्या और सड़क पर वाहनों की संख्या में बढ़ोत्तरी के कारण और अधिक जटिल हो जाती है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार द्वारा सड़क सुरक्षा के मुद्दों से निपटने एवं इनसे संबद्ध मृत्यु की घटनाओं को कम करने हेतु उठाए जा रहे कदमों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

India is getting urbanised at a rapid rate (30%) → 2011 census.
Rural urban migration. leads to concentrated population density in urban and peri-urban areas like Delhi, Gurgaon. etc. More consumption patterns, commutation needs and daily mobility is leading to proliferation of vehicles on road.

Issues related:-

(1) more traffic leads to road rage incidents, leading to fatalities

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Collisions, are frequent due to heavy traffic jams.

(3) Higher air pollution leads to smog or winters leading to low visibility leading to road accidents.

(4) Unmanned rail crossings on roads, district roads etc. is an issue.

(5) Proper, mindful town planing and inadequate architecture of roads, poor road design. e.g. Death Zones, Blind turns etc.

(6) No suitable integrated multi-modal transportation. Lack of intelligent mode of transport.

(7) Lax law enforcement and weak laws.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Steps by government :-

(1) Amending the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. strict law enforcement.

(2) Smart City Scheme envisaging intelligent transportation network. e.g. Kochi Multi Modal metro network, metrino etc.

(3) Alcohol ban on state and national highways

(4) Green highways. to reduce glaring

(5) Proper demarcation of lines, zebra crossings and enough space for cyclists and pedestrians

(6) Good Samaritan Policy to help accident victims without any fear.

(7) Awareness about advantages of using public transportation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Briefly highlight the parameters used by the government to determine the extent of poverty in India. Examine the relationship of economic growth and poverty alleviation in the post-reforms era.

सरकार द्वारा भारत में निर्धनता की सीमा का निर्धारण करने हेतु उपयोग किए जाने वाले मानदंडों (पैरामीटर) पर संक्षेप में प्रकाश डालिए। आर्थिक सुधारों के बाद के युग में आर्थिक संवृद्धि और निर्धनता उन्मूलन के बीच संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Poverty has been defined on various parameters on India.

(1) Absolute Poverty.

(2) Relative Poverty.

One is based on sugar consumption (calorie intake), others based on Amartya sen's deprivation indicators.

Various committees have defined poverty lines in India. e.g.

Tendulkar Committee.

Rangarajan Committee.

Parameters used are Below Poverty

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Line, Above Poverty line.

Accordingly, India has around 30% living below poverty line.

Relationship between economic growth and poverty alleviation in post reforms era:-

(1) Post liberalisation, state's role in welfare spending reduced. Here education, health spending is meagre. It has pushed people into poverty and misery due to proliferation of private hospitals, schools leading to huge out of pocket expenditure (68%)

(2) It has led to widening gulf between

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

haves and have-nots, raised inequalities. which has led to more poverty.

(3) Although PDS etc. has continued and calorie consumption has increased but hidden hunger has increased, leading to more malnutrition rates

(4) Capitalism has led to more job generation leading to poverty alleviation but social security has reduced and informalisation has increased leading to cyclical poverty, seasonal unemployment etc.

Hence, state responsibility on crucial social sectors needs to be increased to augur well the benefits of ~~the~~ reforms in an equitable, inclusive manner

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Explain why the government has adopted the HELP in place of the NELP that was existing for almost a decade. Also discuss how HELP has the potential to transform India's E&P activities with special emphasis on non-conventional sources of energy.

व्याख्या कीजिए कि सरकार ने लगभग एक दशक से विद्यमान NELP के स्थान पर HELP को क्यों अपनाया है? साथ ही, ऊर्जा के गैर-परम्परागत स्रोतों पर विशेष जोर देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि HELP में भारत की E&P (अन्वेषण एवं उत्पादन) गतिविधियों को रूपांतरित करने की क्षमता किस प्रकार विद्यमान है।

New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP) has been replaced by HELP. (Hydrocarbon Exploration Licensing Policy).

Reasons:-

1. To improve ease of Doing business
2. To make India energy secured
3. to generate revenues, self-sufficiency in hydrocarbon production,
4. to reduce regulatory overburdening.
5. to facilitate Exploration and production and became economies of scale quickly

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) NELP has too many approval requirements and political interference.

(7) HELP will raise private sector participation and FDI in exploration sector. (PPP projects will gain impetus)

HELP shall transform E and P sector:

(1) Freedom of marketing prices.

(2) Unified licensing required for all hydrocarbons. e.g. oil, crude, shale, CBM etc.

(3) Revenue sharing model and risk sharing model leading to collaboration between government and private sector.

(4) Open acreage policy to explore, map non-conventional sources before formal

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

bidding takes place.

This will help Indian like ONGC Videsh etc to leverage their capacities, boost economic activity, lead to energy security, reduce dependency on Middle East, reduce CAD. and lead to self-sustainability and environmental security also.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Successive governments have resorted to disinvestment of sick and loss-making PSUs. What, according to you, are the targets which the government seek to meet from this exercise? Also explain why the disinvestment targets have not been met in the past.

क्रमागत सरकारों ने बीमार और घाटे में चल रहे PSUs के विनिवेश का सहारा लिया है। आपके अनुसार, इस कार्यकरण से सरकार कौन-से लक्ष्य प्राप्त करना चाहती है? साथ ही, व्याख्या कीजिए कि विगत वर्षों में विनिवेश के लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त क्यों नहीं किया गया है।

Disinvestment refers to sale of public owned shares in a PSU to private sector. Types are:- strategic sale, privatisation. etc.

Targets of Disinvestment are:-

1. Raise revenues.
2. Reduce fiscal stress.
3. Improve managemt of PSU.
4. Make it competetive
5. Improve professionalism.
6. Easy way to mobilise resources for public welfare schemes.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reasons for unmet disinvestment targets :-

(1) Politicisation :- Example is long delayed disinvestment of Air India.

(2) No easy exit policy.

(3) Conflict of Interest :- e.g. various PSUs have political candidates as chairperson. e.g. United Bank of India - suffering from huge NPAs and corporate governance issues.

(4) Lack of private interest in acquiring shares of a loss making PSU.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) No fruitful and economic plan of how disinvestment will take place - ambiguities about ownership, professional management and independence etc.

Here, it is important to economically think in public welfare interest. and for making industries competetive. that ~~political~~ finance ministry (Revenue, expenditure, DIPAM etc) should take proactive steps to disinvest shares to achieve desired targets early or / ~~to~~ without any political considerations

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. What is hydroponics? Discuss its relevance in light of limited land availability while ensuring food security.

हाइड्रोपोनिक्स (hydroponics) क्या है? सीमित भूमि उपलब्धता की दृष्टि से खाद्य सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु इसकी प्रासंगिकता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Growing rice and certain other millets and crops in water without any soil is hydroponics.

Relevance :

(1) It will lead to alternative farming avenue. It shall raise employment opportunities.

(2) It shall build skilled workforce as it requires scientific and technical management.

(3) It is a move towards sustainable and scientific agricultural model.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) It will give room to rising urbanisation and industrialisation.

(5) GM food also can be grown using this technique. It will lead to more productivity under controlled conditions and hence lead to food security.

Challenges :-

(1) It will lead to reckless exploitation of land as urbanisation, industrialisation will happen indiscriminately.

(2) Cropping pattern (mixture) will suffer and become skewed.

(3) Water scarcity will impede the growth and sustainability

(4) Its scientific management is costly.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) traditional farming is natural.

(6) Know how, tools to know this will lead to issues among illeterate farmers.

While climate smart agriculture is the need of hour, it has to be proceeded after a well prepared, foolproof action plan. Nascent technological advancements must be explored further to gauge their long term sustainability.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. It is argued by many that there is an urgent need for states to reform land laws and, in particular, tenancy laws. What are the factors cited for the need of such reforms? Identify the impediments in the way of such reforms and highlight the benefits that would accrue from them.

कई लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि राज्यों को भूमि कानूनों, विशेष रूप से काश्तकारी (tenancy) कानूनों में सुधार करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। इस प्रकार के सुधारों की आवश्यकता के लिए कौन-से कारकों को उद्धृत किया जाता है? ऐसे सुधारों के मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए एवं इनसे प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Land Reforms have been a continuous process in India since freedom. Factors cited for need of such reforms like land laws, tenancy laws are:-

(1) to reduce poverty.

(2) redistribution of land among landless peasants, labourers.

(3) to raise productivity on unused land, fallow land or cultivable wasteland.

(4) to improve per capita incomes and

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

provide security to tenants as well as the landholders.

(5) to raise supplementary income and profits for landholders.

(6) Optimum utilisation of limited land available.

(7) Digitisation shall lead to record keeping and shall avert Benami property.

Hence, states are required to pass various land lease laws, APMC Acts, digitised land laws etc. to fructify land reforms completely.

Impediments :-

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Land is a state subject. Cooperative federalism is required.

(2) Big farmers are insecure to lose their lands

(3) Uniformity accross states is a challenge.

(4) Lack of technology mechanism to have digitised records.

Benefits:

(1) Socio-economic development.

(2) Food security.

(3) security to tenants.

(4) Abolition of forced labour, bonded labour

(5) security to landowner.

(6) Agricultural growth and more share in GDP.

(7) Contract farming will increase

(8) Farmers income will double.

(9) Land rights will enhance

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Discuss the potential of horticulture sector in realizing the government's vision of doubling the farm income. Also, highlight the challenges which are needed to be addressed for realizing full potential of this sector.

कृषि आय को दोगुना करने की सरकार की परिकल्पना को साकार करने में बागवानी (हॉर्टिकल्चर) क्षेत्रक की क्षमता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस क्षेत्रक की सम्पूर्ण क्षमता को वास्तविकता में परिणत करने के लिए उन चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए जिनसे निपटना आवश्यक है।

Horticulture sector refers to the allied agricultural segment which helps in the growth of vegetables, fruits, spices, ornamental flowers and vegetation. e.g. coconut, rubber plant etc.

Potential :-

(1) Alternative source of employment. Lucrative business potential.

(2) Fruitful for export earnings. e.g. spices, rubber, coconut on international market.

(3) Enterprising agriculture. leading to

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

start ups in this sector. Rural agricultural scientists can invest in R and D to evolve hybrid varieties of flowers etc.

(4) Contract farming in horticulture segment

(5) Linkage with Food processing sector leading to reduction in food wastage. e.g. tomatoes for ketchups.

(6) It shall increase farmgate incomes and shall lead to farm welfare by connecting him directly to market.

Challenges:

(1) It requires big estates. Hence land acquisition is a challenge

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Suitable policy framework.

(3) Technological know how

(4) Supply chain management, roads, transportation and logistical network.

(5) Export capping is an impediment

(6) Foreign competetion.

Measures :-

(1) National Horticulture Mission, National bamboo mission.

(2) Recent Bamboo summit by Assam government to raise private investment in this sector.

(3) Krishi Vigyan Kendra. to provide Agri-extension services

(4) Ease of Doing business for Contract farmers, Food processors and various state laws like APMC, e-NAM, Model land lease laws to be enacted immediately

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Not only does the yield (measured in tonnes/ha.) of a crop but a number of other factors determine the choice of crops that a farmer cultivates. Elaborate with special focus on cropping pattern in India.

एक किसान द्वारा उपजाई जाने वाली फसलों के चयन को न केवल फसल की उपज (टन/हेक्टेयर में मापी गयी) अपितु कई अन्य कारक भी निर्धारित करते हैं। भारत में प्रचलित फसल प्रतिरूपों (पैटर्न) पर विशेष ध्यान केन्द्रित करते हुए विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

Cropping pattern. refers to the temporal and spatial growth of crops at a time over a specified area of land.

Factors responsible for the choice of crops :-

① Soil type :- Black soil : Cotton.

Laterite :- Cashew, areca.

Alluvial :- Rice, paddy

② Rainfall :- Amount of Rainfall determines the crops grown.

e.g. Millets like jowar, bajra, Ragi

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

grown in drylands farming areas of West Rajasthan.

(3) Urban needs :- e.g. Vidarbha despite of having dry tracts grown sugarcane to meet the sugar needs of urban Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune, Nasik etc.

(4) MSP policy :- It is a huge factor in Punjab to grow rice and wheat only. Low prices for pulses lead to ignorance about these crops.

Limitations of this choice model.

(1) It leads to skewed cropping pattern. leads to drought and farm distress in Vidarbha.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Leads to water scarcity, groundwater exploitation, depleting water tables. e.g. Punjab.

(3) Leads to desertification.

(4) salinity in soil → low soil fertility

Way Ahead :-

(1) Mindful cropping pattern.

(2) Better MSP rates for pulses, millets.

(3) Climate smart agriculture.

(4) GM crop growth for better yield.

(5) Elimination of water guzzling crops like sugarcane in Maharashtra. and revival of millets, pulses there.

This way, India will have food sufficiency and sustainable agricultural pattern.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Discuss the significance of food processing industry in the economic development of the country and the challenges which need to be tackled for sustained growth of the industry. Also elaborate on the the salient features of National Mission on Food Processing.

देश के आर्थिक विकास में खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के महत्व के साथ-साथ उन चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए जिनसे निपटना इस उद्योग के संधारणीय विकास हेतु आवश्यक है। राष्ट्रीय खाद्य प्रसंस्करण मिशन की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

Food processing is a sunrise industry in India which has a great potential in the wake of growing urbanisation in India.

Significance;

1. Contract farming.
2. Better farmgate prices.
3. Double farmers income by 2022
4. Reduces food wastage.
5. Caters to the needs of urban economy.
6. Job generation due to more food parks.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) Better supply chain management.
(8) Demographic dividend.
(9) Food security, nutrition fulfilment.
(10) Export potential. — exchange earnings.
(11) More GDP growth and economic activity.

Challenges

(1) Land acquisition
(2) Skilled workforce
(3) Forward and Backward Linkage constraints.
(4) technological constraints. e.g. no better abattoirs
(5) APMC Acts, no land lease laws.
(6) Foreign FDI competition

Salient features of NMFP:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Develop food parks near agricultural zones
(2) Make up employment opportunities.
(3) taxation rebates, incentives to augur FDI and private investment.
(4) Align it with 'Make in India'
(5) FSSAI regulation to ensure quality food products.
(6) Policy framework to boost export earnings.
(7) Subsidised tools and technological equipment.

Government Measures :-

(1) SAMPADA Scheme
(2) Mega Food Park Scheme
(3) Integrated Cold Chain and Supply Management Scheme

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Financial support to farmers through various instruments has been a crucial aspect of agricultural policy of the government. Examine whether the proposal of moving towards direct transfer of benefits and universal crop insurance would alleviate the existing concerns in the current scenario.

विभिन्न साधनों के माध्यम से किसानों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना सरकार की कृषि नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू रहा है। परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण और सार्वभौमिक फसल बीमा की ओर कदम बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव वर्तमान परिदृश्य में विद्यमान चिंताओं को कम कर पाएगा?

Financial support to farmers :-

(1) MSP.
(2) Energy and Irrigation subsidies.
(3) FCI procurement.
(4) Fuel and diesel subsidies.
(5) Agricultural income non-taxable.

Reasons to support farmers and peasants, reduce input costs, alleviate poverty and protect him from market forces of volatility.

Significance of DBT :-

(1) Shall reduce leakages -

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Financial inclusion

(3) Savings.

(4) Elimination of middlemen

(5) Better profits and farm gate prices.

(6) transparency and accountability.

Significance of Universal Crop Insurance

(1) shock absorber in case of floods, droughts and crop loss

(2) Compensation timely. through Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana

(3) Social security to farmers against the vagaries of nature and market

But more is needed to alleviate existing concerns;

(1) Last mile connectivity. But account penetration they JAM. should

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

increase.

(2) Effective bureaucratic implementation is required for PM FBY. (Fasal Bima)

(3) Proper MSP policy for millets, pulses. (50% + input cost)

(4) Addressal of ecological and economical challenges is important.

(5) e-NAM, changes in land lease laws and enactment of Model APMC Acts will lead to complete elimination of middlemen.

These steps will increase farm incomes and alleviate farm distress, without need to resort to farm loan waivers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Buffer stocking of food grains is seen as a vehicle to deliver strategic food and agricultural domestic support policies, however, there is a growing consensus that the programme has been not just costly but also imprudently wasteful. Critically evaluate.

खाद्यानों के सुरक्षित भंडारण (बफर स्टॉकिंग) को खाद्य एवं कृषि संबंधी रणनीतिक घरेलू समर्थन नीतियाँ प्रदान करने के साधन के रूप में देखा गया है, लेकिन इस संबंध में यह मतैक्य बनता जा रहा है कि यह कार्यक्रम न केवल महँगा बल्कि अविवेकपूर्ण रूप से अपव्ययी भी रहा है। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Buffer stock by FCI godowns was engaged to procure food grains from farmers at MSP and store that food in godowns of FCI to redistribute it through PDS for public welfare measures and poverty alleviation. It was to ensure food security and self-sufficiency along with farm welfare and consumer welfare

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges:-

(1) FCI godowns are far away from rural agriziones - this leads to food wastage or transportation.

(2) Poor storage facility leads to proliferation of rodents like cockroaches, rats.

(3) Logistical costs have made food costly. Hoarding, Black marketing has led to inflation (artificial inflation)

(4) No use of technology (and e-governance has led to mismanagement of food grains

(5) Middlemen's & political interference has led to corruption.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Way Ahead:-

1. Effective implementation of NFSA, 2013
2. Auditing mechanism
3. Oversight mechanism and e-governance
4. FCI godowns to be scientifically managed.
5. They should be nearby agricultural lands to reduce grain wastage
6. Proper infrastructure to protect grains from vagaries of nature.

This shall help in transport of food from farm to fork in a sustainable manner.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Discuss the lacunae in implementation of Minimum Wages Act in ensuring the welfare of agricultural labour. Also, suggest some other measures to improve the situation of agricultural labourers in the country.

कृषि श्रमिकों के कल्याण को सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, देश में कृषि मजदूरों की स्थिति सुधारने हेतु कुछ अन्य उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Lacunae in implementation of MWA.

(1) Varies accross states.

(2) Labour mobility not factored in.

(3) Low wages not amounting to living wages.

(4) No strong penal provisions leading to existence of bonded labour

(5) bureacratic regulation.

(6) Social benefits ignored and social security measures sidelined.

Other measures :-

(1) Enactment of Land Lease Laws.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Security of tenure

(5) Digitisation of land records.

(4) Skilled workforce to enable agri-labour to avail better opportunities.

(5) Labour Code to be implemented soon ensuring him his social security benefits.

(6) Insurance measures, renewed land reforms and education to children.

(7) Affordable housing and shelter needs to be met.

(8) Women labourers to be protected. Feminisation of labour to be taken into account

(9) Idea of Universal Basic Income

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

This shall lead to better working conditions for farm labourers free of any kind of exploitation like bonded labour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. In spite of having the world's largest livestock population in India, the potential of animal rearing remains underutilized. In this context, discuss the challenges faced by the meat and poultry sector and suggest measures for accelerated and sustained growth for this sector.

भारत में विश्व की सर्वाधिक पशुधन संख्या होने के बावजूद भी पशुपालन क्षमता का पूर्ण दोहन नहीं किया जा सका है। इस संदर्भ में मांस तथा कुक्कुट क्षेत्रक द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इस क्षेत्रक की त्वरित एवं संधारणीय वृद्धि के लिए उपाय सुझाइए।

Challenges faced by meat and poultry sector

(1) Intolerance ÷ Livestock rules, 2017 prohibiting sale of livestock for slaughter purposes.

(2) Land acquisition

(3) Technologically advanced abbatoirs are lacking.

(4) Lack of know-how and lack of skills.

(5) Lack of tax incentives.

(6) No logistical network and lack

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of infrastructure. like cold chain storage facility for meat industry, chillers.

(7) Lack of roads, transport etc.

Measures:

(1) National Livestock Mission to be followed.

(2) Policy framework to evolve and no intolerance to meat industry.

(3) Pink Revolution to be promoted

(4) Subsidized technological equipments.

(5) Mixed farming to be promoted.

(6) Skill India - Sector Skill Councils to provide skills to livestock rearing and farmers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(7) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana – taking up infrastructure transport to make market integrated to rural hinterlands

Livestock is an allied agricultural sector whose potential should be exploited for supplementary farm incomes and for export foreign exchange potential